

# The Chronicle

of the Early American Industries Association, Inc.

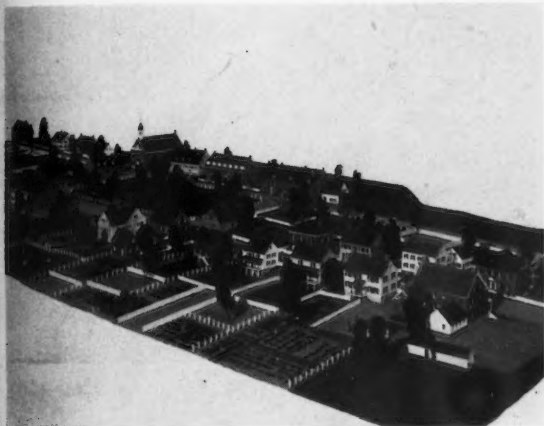
Volume X

September, 1957

Number 3

## OLD SALEM

*Prepared by Kyle Sterling, Old Salem, Inc.*



*Scale model of the Village of Salem*

Nearly 200 years ago, a group of Moravian Brethren transformed a patch of North Carolina wilderness into a spiritual, cultural, and industrial town: They called it Salem.

In October, when EAIA members gather at Salem for their fall meeting they will see the town partially restored as it was 200 years ago. Moreover, they will see some of the actual implements with which Salem was built.

The lineage of Salem began in the turbulent mid-15th Century, an era torn by religious unrest and reformation. It was in this era that John Hus, among other Protestant reformationists, cried out against the Roman Church; was accused of heresy, and promptly dispatched by way of the stake.

It was, in fact, the followers of John Hus who formed the ancient Moravian sect of Unitas Fratrum, which was later crushed by the Romanists in 1620.

The roots of the Unitas Fratrum sect were transplanted from Moravia to Saxony in 1722, and there nourished in the ancient doctrines of Hus. The Unitas Fratrum, or Unity of Brethren, as they called themselves, believed that "Service was the keynote of living. They felt that needed service was important service; thus, the man who made the shoes and the man who wore



*Wachovia Museum — Boys' School Building (1794)*

the shoes to some distant mission were equally serving the Lord."

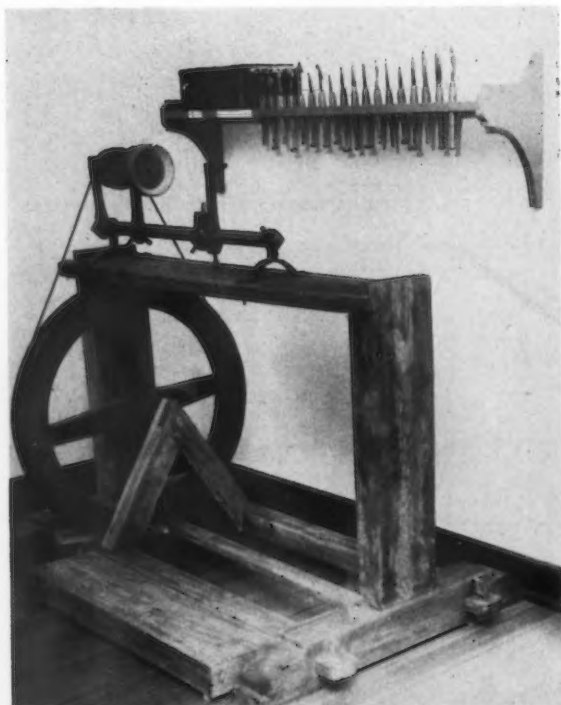
It was this form of Industrial-Theology that the early United Brethren, later called Moravians after their place of origin, brought to the North American Colonies of Georgia in 1735, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania in 1741, and to North Carolina in 1753.

The North Carolina settlement, a 98,000-acre tract of land called Wachovia, was purchased by the Brethren from the English Proprietor, Lord Granville. Twelve men, a doctor, a minister, and 10 craftsmen, were sent to the new territory to build the settlement of Bethabara, a temporary communal type village, which was the precursor of Salem.

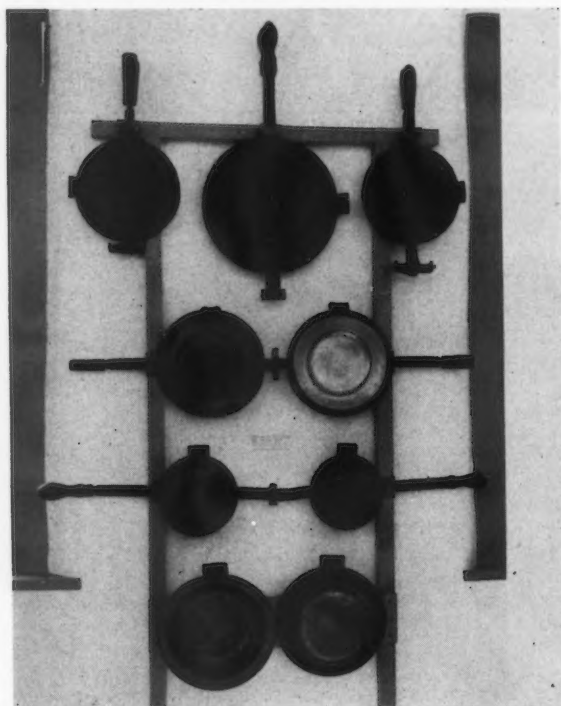
Construction of Salem was begun in 1766; five years later a replica of a mid-European town took shape in the wilderness, complete with store, tavern, shops, and a mill, all grouped around the village square. The architecture of Salem followed closely the European style: houses built flush with the street; hooded doorways and arched windows; iron railings; and half-timbered walls.

The craftsmen of early Salem were kept in reign by the Aufseher Collegium, governing body of the church, who maintained a commercial system akin to the European Guild.

## The Chronicle



*Pewter's lathe and burnishers Wachovia Museum*



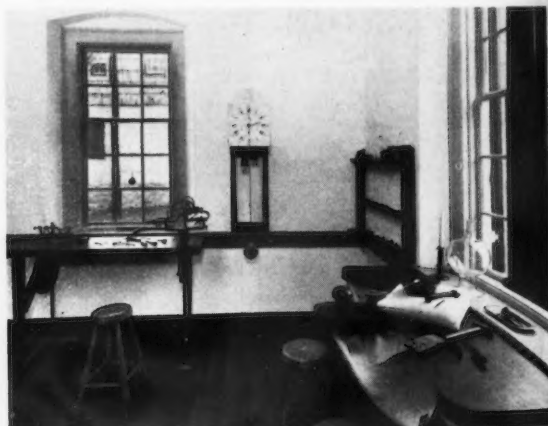
*Salem Pewter industry — located in the Wachovia Historical Society Museum are these original pewter moulds, consisting of plate and bowl molds.*

Crafts, in varying degrees, were well-represented in Salem. Pottery making, hatmaking, pewter manufacturing, cabinet making and wood-turning, tin smithing and watch and clock making, silver smithing, iron working and blacksmithing, wagon making, brick making, and some paper manufacturing and textile weaving and dyeing were all carried on in the early Moravian town.

Pottery making was one of the chief industries of early Salem. On display at the Wachovia Historical Society Museum is the early Salem collection with a "kick" type potter's wheel. As evidenced from inventory sheets dated at mid-19th Century, the pottery industry was a profitable one for the early Moravians, and they made a wide variety of articles, including toys, figurines, and tile stoves.



*Salem Hatters' Forms — located in the Wachovia Museum*



*A corner of John Vogler's silversmith and clockmaker's shop in the Old Salem exhibit house bearing his name is devoted to his workbenches. On the left is the area given to his clock making and repairing, dominated by the intricate gear-grinding machine attached to the corner of the bench. The double bench in the foreground was used by Vogler and his apprentice as they fashioned the silver spoons and other flatware which he sold. The Vogler House was built in 1819.*

Members will be interested in seeing the early Salem Cabinet-making equipment at the Wachovia Museum. This was not an extensive craft for the Moravians, but it supplied the town's needs in plain and fancy benches, tables, corner cupboards, and, occasionally tool handles.

Farming was never a major item in the Salem economy; however, farming was carried on to some extent in the earlier settlements of Bethabara and Bethania near Salem. On display in the farm and home room of the museum are various farming implements.

There is no way of estimating the size of the pewter industry in Salem. This is one of the few crafts on which the early Moravian Brethren, who normally amassed reams of biography, did not leave detailed records. There is, however, a pewter collection on display,



**LIGHTING** — This form of close-up lighting was used by Salem silversmiths and other craftsmen requiring close lighting.

which consists principally of plates, bowls, and spoons. Some original molds are on display.

The Museum gun collection consists of some 42 pieces. A great majority of these were made by the Moravian gunsmith, Christoph Vogler and his apprentices. The progenitor of most of Salem's gunsmiths, Vogler was often ingenious in his manufacturing techniques, ie; he built an attachment to the village mill and bored his rifles with water power.

Among other points of interest that the members will see, will be the John Vogler House, and the Salem Tavern. John Vogler served out an apprenticeship as a gunsmith, but became the village silversmith, clockmaker, and general artisan. His silversmithing and clock-

(Continued on Page 34)



**Tavern Kitchen** — with many original furnishings. Note pendulum type rotating spit in fireplace.



On display in a corner of the Farm and Home Room of Old Salem's Wachovia Museum are a portion of the kitchen utensils collection and a variety of Moravian cookie cutters.



**Salem Pottery** — This is part of the Salem pottery collection on exhibit in the Wachovia Historical Society Museum. Note "kick" type potter's wheel at left.

# The Chronicle FRUIT LIFTERS

by Laurence A. Johnson

I wonder how many of us can remember the old General Store with its friendly atmosphere, musty smell, pot-bellied stove, the long counters on either side filled with goods of every sort from spools of thread to rock candy, the sacks of hard lumpy sugar, and the barrels and boxes of dried fruit that mom used to have us buy for our Sunday desserts? Probably few of us realize what a problem it was for the storekeeper to pry loose this hard sugar and dried fruit. But man tackled the problem with his usual ingenuity solving one problem and finding that his invention was useful for another.

The two spiral shaped items pictured in figures one and two are from my "Old Country Store Museum" and this story about them is taken from my book, to be published soon, on the Old Country General Store, its merchandise, its fixtures, its methods.

Both of these tools are known today as sugar augers, said to have been used by storekeepers to loosen sugar that had become hardened or caked in barrels or hogsheds. They were not called such by their inventors. For instance, the one in Figure one was given to me by Mr. Walter Candee of South Butler, New York. This store went out of business before the turn of the century. This implement was invented by John E. Coles of New York City, patent number 352,736 and on its shank is the patent date Nov. 16, 1886. The implement in figure two is thought to be from the old George K. Graves store at South Butler, of the late 1840's. It was made by a blacksmith and closely resembles the Hiddleston's Fruit Auger, advertised in the American Grocer, November 10, 1881 shown in figure three. However, the patent papers show that this implement was invented by H. J. White, number 166,171, July 27, 1875 and is called by its inventor a "Dried Fruit Loosener" as shown in figure four.

A glance at the copy of the advertisement of this tool indicates how adaptable it was, and that it could be used for loosening sugars as well as dried fruit.

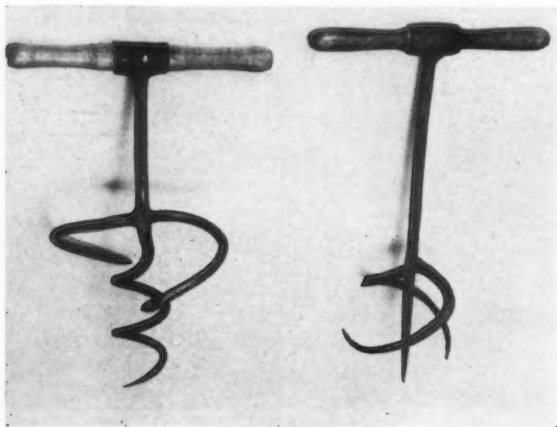


Fig. 1 and Fig. 2

**HIDDLESON'S**  
**Dried Fruit Auger.**

PATENTED, JULY 27th, 1875.

**AN INDISPENSABLE** **AUXILIARY TO EVERY**  
**Well-Appointed** **Grocery Store.**

This is an article which every Grocer has long felt the need of. With very little effort the contents of a barrel of Dried Fruit can be so loosened that it can be readily transferred to the scales for retailing. It is one of those simple

**LABOR-BAVING IMPLEMENTS!** which commends itself to every one, and which requires no special effort to introduce. Its virtues are apparent on the most cursory examination.

**A LONG SOUGHT FOR NECESSITY.** For hardened sugars it will be found very serviceable, and for many other purposes will supply a want, to meet which nothing has yet been presented to the trade.

For sale by the wholesale trade generally. In ordering be sure and state *Free-Prong*, as it is the only auger that is practical and gives satisfaction.

**SOLE AGENT:**  
**S. W. SHELDON.**  
—BROOKLYN—  
**S. W. SHELDON & DUNSCOMB,**  
**93 Reade Street. N. Y.**

Fig. 3

The earliest advertisement I have been able to find concerning these items is shown in figure five, "The American Grocer", November 8, 1877. In the advertisement a new use for this implement is featured, "to take pork or fish out of the brine" The advertisement reads: "A useful and labour saving article, which no grocer can afford to be without. To loosen dried fruit, to take pork or fish out of brine, to loosen packed sugar, etc., etc. It is indispensable. Made of best material and finished in best style. Price. \$1.00." The patent date of this implement is stamped on its shank, May 23, 1876. The patent number is 177,863 and its inventor was William McCormick, of Blair, Nebraska, who called it an "IMPROVEMENT IN FRUIT LIFTERS". He makes no claim in the specifications that it is designed for anything else than the lifting or loosening of dried fruit, the specifications read in part: "Be it known that I William McCormick, of Blair, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and Improved Fruit-Auger, of which the following is a specification: "... Numerous devices have heretofore been constructed for the purpose of loosening packed dried fruits; but all are more or less defective in practice, the difficulty generally being that when the implement is screwed into the mass the fruit becomes clogged or packed between the prongs, and has to be removed therefore by hand, thereby rendering the operation very defective, besides causing much loss of time, and



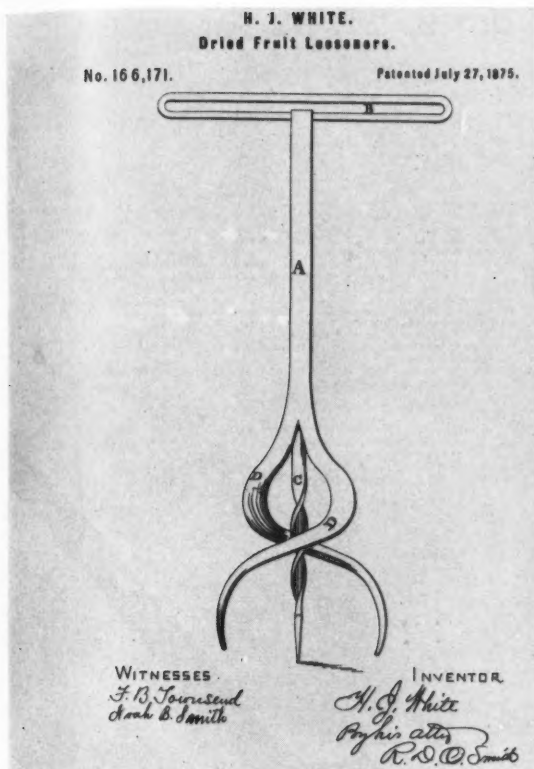


Fig. 4

annoyance." "My invention is specially designed to remedy these difficulties, the object being to produce an implement that will readily enter or penetrate the packed mass, and from which, when the fruit has been loosened up, it will readily free itself." "To loosen the fruit the prongs are pressed or thrust into the mass, the implement being turned slightly as it is pressed down, and when it has entered sufficiently it is drawn up, bringing the fruit with it, the latter being easily detached therefrom on account of the peculiar shape of the prongs."

I have in my collection a wholesale grocer's catalog, dated November 23, 1893 put out by G. Thalheimer of Syracuse, New York. On page fifteen and listed under the heading sundries is: "Fruit or Sugar Augers, each . . . 1.00." I do not know whether they were of the type described above or not. They might be of the type shown in figure six "ENTERPRISE, Dried Fruit and Sugar Auger." This implement is advertised on page 76 in the 1899 catalog of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Penn. This company incorporated in 1866, as many readers, will recall, were the makers of many grocery store red coffee mills and also made many of the popular mechanical coin toy cast-iron banks. I do not recall ever seeing the implement pictured in figure six.

Two other interesting Fruit Lifters are shown in figures seven and eight. Both patentees are from Waterloo, Iowa. The former, patented by Ennis A. Raymond, dated March 21, 1871, number 112,959, in which he

**Dried Fruit Auger.**

Fig. 5

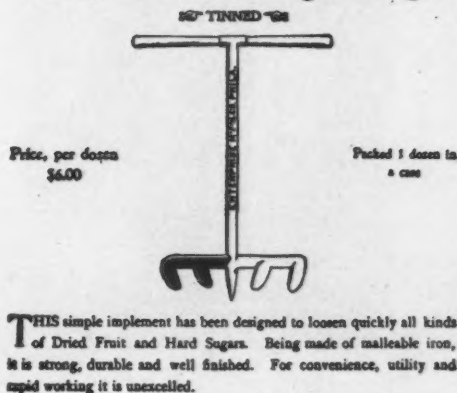
**ENTERPRISE  
Dried Fruit and Sugar Auger**

Fig. 6

calls a "Fruit-Lifter" and states "The nature of my invention consists in the construction of a "lifter" for lifting pressed fruit out of the barrel or other vessels in which the same may be packed."

The latter patented by Cornelius Ragan, dated April 8, 1872, number 137,622, in which he calls his invention a "new and useful Improvement in Dried-Fruit Loosener." One can't help but wonder how many "hot" arguments these two must have had over the merit of each's invention!

# United States Patent Office.

ENNIS A. RAYMOND, OF WATERLOO, IOWA.

Letters Patent No. 119,966, dated March 31, 1871.

## IMPROVEMENT IN PRESSED-FRUIT LIFTERS.

The following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon making a part of this specification.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ENNIS A. RAYMOND, of Waterloo, in the county of Black Hawk and in the State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful improvements in a Pressed-Fruit Lifter; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction of a "lifter" for lifting pressed fruit out of the barrel or other vessel in which the same may be packed.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawing, which represents a side view of my lifter.

My invention is especially adapted for use by grocers or others, and is intended for such fruits as dried apples, dates, figs, or other fruits that are packed in the barrel, cask, or barrel, and cannot be easily taken out by hand.

My lifter is constructed in the following manner: Take a half-inch iron rod about five feet in length; shape one end, *a*, there, beginning with this sharp end, bend a necessary portion of the rod into coils in the form of a cone, which cone should be

three inches in length, and about four inches in diameter at its base.

The point *a* should turn downward, in line with the stem *b*, to the handle; and the first two scrolls *d* and *e* from the point should be about two inches apart, and the distance apart of the other scrolls *f* should gradually increase in four inches. The scrolls should not extend four in number.

The upper or blunt end *b* of the rod should be turned so as to form a handle, or be attached to a wooden handle, *f*.

This device has been found to be very convenient and effective in lifting pressed fruit out of the barrel or other vessel in which it is packed.

Having thus fully described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As a new article of manufacture, the within-described pressed-fruit lifter, made of an iron rod bent so as to form the point *a*, scrolls *d* and *e*, stem *b*, and handle *f*, or a separate handle attached to the stem, all substantially in the manner herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 31 day of January, 1871.

ENNIS A. RAYMOND.

Witness:  
WARREN H. CURTIS,  
E. SWANE.

E. A. Raymond.

Fruit Lifter.

No. 119,966.

Patented Mar. 31, 1871.



Witness:  
E. A. Raymond  
for  
M. A. Raymond

Witness:  
E. A. Raymond  
for  
M. A. Raymond

Fig. 7

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CORNELIUS RAGAN, OF WATERLOO, IOWA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN DRIED-FRUIT LOOSENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 137,622, dated April 9, 1873; application filed February 9, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS RAGAN, of Waterloo, in the county of Black Hawk and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful improvement in Dried-Fruit Loosener, of which the following is a specification:

The figure is a side view of my improved device.

My invention has for its object to furnish an improved device for loosening dried apples, dried peaches, and other dried fruit packed in barrels or boxes, and which shall be simple in construction, convenient in use, and effective in operation. The invention consists in an improved dried-fruit loosener, formed of a square steel rod, having its lower part flattened, coiled spirally and pointed, and provided with a handle, as hereinafter fully described.

*A* is the body of the fruit-loosener, which is made of a three-eighths inch square steel rod. The lower part of the body *A* is flattened so that its thickness may be about one-third of its breadth, and is coiled into a spiral, *c*, of

three or four turns, and of about three inches in diameter at the shank, and three and a half inches at the end. The tool terminates in a chisel-point, and is about eighteen or twenty inches in length. To the shank of the tool is secured a handle, *B*, about ten inches in length, and of a size convenient to be grasped.

In using the instrument it is turned into the mass of the dried fruit by turning it in the manner of an auger, and is then raised, loosening the fruit all around it.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

As an article of manufacture, a fruit-loosener consisting of a flat spiral blade having a chisel or wedge-shaped point slightly inclined from a plane perpendicular to that of the axis of tool, as and for the purpose described.

CORNELIUS RAGAN.

Witnesses:  
GEORGE W. BUEFEL,  
WILLIAM GALE.

C. RAGAN.

Dried-Fruit Loosener.

No. 137,622.

Patented April 9, 1873.



Witness:  
E. A. Raymond  
for  
M. A. Raymond

Witness:  
C. Ragan  
for  
M. A. Raymond

Fig. 8

In the fall of 1906 I started to work in the grocery store of Edward Farrell at Clyde, New York. We used no such devices for loosening of either dried fruits or sugars. The shipping of dried fruits in barrels to the retail trade had been discontinued long before. Dried fruits now came in twenty-five boxes. Although sugars came in barrels the turnover was so fast that even the brown sugar gave little trouble. What caking and hardening did occur could be broken up by bunching and beating it with a heavy sugar scoop.

This is another instance of evolution in the uses of a tool.

## Bag Fillers - Gauging Rods

Mr. Edward Durell on his way back from the recent meeting at Corning stopped at Mr. Laurence Johnson's Museum in Syracuse. While there he saw the photostat page of "The American Grocer" that Mr. Johnson had in connection with his article on "Fruit Lifter" and noticed two items on the page he thought would be of interest to the members; the "Bag Fillers", which Mr. Durell stated he had always thought of as items for filling fruit jars, and the "Gauging Rods". The date of the paper is November 8, 1877. We pass this information on to our members.

tique show in Nantwich, England, I saw the third of the set. I call them a set for they are all different in size and arrangement and seem to me to have been made for the complete outfit of tools for a master carpenter or cabinetmaker. The chest had been gaily painted outside and was being offered as Admiral Nelson's sea chest. Its appearance in England would seem to confirm the English origin of the Williamsburg chest.

Members of the Early American Industries Association may remember this particular piece because of the significant factor that not only was the chest found complete but it contained many of the working tools marked with the cabinetmaker's name, Matthews.

From The Shelburne Museum

Shelburne, Vermont — What is believed to be the outstanding decoy collection in the United States, is today being set up in its own building at the Shelburne Museum, Shelburne, Vermont. Comprising the famous Joel Barber, the Richard H. Moeller, and the Mrs. J. Watson Webb collections, the display will total well over 800 birds, and occupy a complete building in itself.

So important is this exhibit that the famous Dorset Castle from East Dorset, Vermont has been designated as the permanent home for these rare and valuable bird replicas. Included is most every kind and type of decoy in the United States, from crude Indian models to the polished exhibition decoys. They are realistically mounted on shelves and panels throughout the entire building. A decoys maker's shop is also being prepared showing birds in the process of construction.



*"IT ISN'T LEGAL, BUT . . . ."*

*Before Civil War days this type of massive shooting was in constant use by commercial duck hunters on Chesapeake Bay. Recently acquired by the Shelburne Museum, Shelburne, Vermont, it is being examined by Bill Miller of the Vermont Fish and Game Service. Known as a "SWIVEL GUN" it has a bore of 1 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches and was designed to dispatch 50 or more ducks at a shot. Measuring 9 feet from muzzle to grip and weighing 130 pounds, this mammoth gun was loaded through the muzzle. When fired the kick was so great that an elaborate method of taking up the recoil was devised.*

(Continued on Page 36)



## NOTES ON A TOOL CHEST

On page 6 of volume VI, number 2, April, 1953, of the Chronicle of the Early American Industries Association, an article by Mr. Parker W. Crutchfield appeared on "Craftsmanship and Art in an Early Tool Chest." This article described and depicted a tool chest built by an English Cabinetmaker, R. F. Matthews, sometime between 1765 and 1790 which is in the possession of Colonial Williamsburg. We have received a short communication from Mr. Newton C. Brainard of Hartford Connecticut in relation to a similar tool chest. Mr. Brainard writes:

"About two years ago there was an article in the *Chronicle* showing a tool chest with the interior filled with drawers faced with mahogany veneer with fine inlaid lines. This was in the Cabinetmaker's Shop at Williamsburg. I reported a similar chest which was found in the neighborhood of Hartford. Last year, in an

## The Chronicle

# ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE RAKE

Few men are living today who remember the old machines used in the early Tyringham rake shops. The oscillating planer was crude indeed. Children were fascinated by the ribbon-like, curled shavings that came from it and loved to play in the great piles of wood ribbons. Workmen took sacks of them home to kindle their wood fires. The bench about 5' long and 30" high held an oscillating steel bed that carried two parallel tracks with an inch elevation between them. In each track was a crosswise slot that held a cutter. One cutter was straight, the other concave. The straight 2" cutter was for planing the square head stock on three sides, one side at a time. The concave one did the work of a shaper, rounding and smoothing the top of the head after the tenoned teeth had been driven in and the projections sawed off. The workman held the rake head by the teeth, top side down, and pressed it against the oscillating cutter bed. Back and forth went the cutter, the operator pressing a little more on one end, the same on the other, gauging the shape by the pressure. Then holding the head in line with his eye as he squinted along the length to see if there was the same thickness at each end. If not, back it went, another shaving here, another there, thinner on the ends, thicker in the center. The chug, chug, chug of the planer bed, the man rhyming his pressure with the chug of the razor-sharp cutter made a never-to-be-forgotten music in the ears of a child. The principle of the machine was like an inverted hand plane. At each end of the bench, over the bed, was a rack. The one on the right held the rough stock, the one on the left held it after the operation. The exposed slot between the racks was the length of a rake head, 27" with a small stop at each end close to the racks. On the right was a large wheel, probably 36" to 42" in diameter, in line with the bed. This wheel or pulley held a pitman, fastened with a pin about 18" off center which connected with the flat bed. This revolving arm pushed then pulled the cutter bed. This wheel was connected with a counter shafting which led off the main line of shafting. After the toothed head was shaped it was tipped endwise against the concave cutter rounding each end of the rake head.

The early handle lathe, powered by water that replaced the foot-treadle lathe is difficult to describe. This had a revolving chuck fastened at the left end of the bench; about 7' beyond, at the opposite end was a moveable steady rest and a cutter or tool holder. The tail stock was driven with a mallet into the chuck, the steady rest moved forward to the head stock. By means of a rope that wound and unwound from the cutter holder to a wheel below the bench, the operator by manipulation of a lever that controlled this rope, pulled the cutter holder forward down the ways or track the length of the revolving stock. Immediately following it down the ways came the portable hinged clamp carrying a sharp cutter inside, held by hand over the revolving rough turned stick, to better smooth the rough turning. After this operation another similar tool was clamped by hand over the still revolving handle and pushed back and forth, shaping as the man held it longer or lighter at certain points. He needed a heavy leather glove on the hand that held these



*Stedman Rake Wagon on way to Lee R R Station*

portable tools as the vibration was extreme. To turn 750 stales in a day was a great accomplishment!

There was always a square nub left on the end of the turned stock so these handles were carried to a small saw where this was cut off. After that the stock passed to a nibber which rounded the ends. After this operation the handles went to a large caldron built over a fire box. The lower third of them stayed immersed in steaming hot water for an hour or more to make the wood pliable. Then one by one, while hot, they went into a rack or form which bent or curved the end that was to join the head. Here they were left to dry over night.

The next day they were wheeled to a drum or tumbler. This tumbler, built like a huge horizontal barrel with hinged door lengthwise, slowly revolved. Inside this the handles rolled against one another to polish the last remaining sliver or roughness. What a thunderous noise it made!

After two hours of tumbling the handles were ready for the boring machine. Here, just beyond the bend, two or three holes were drilled for the bows to pass through — the last operation before assembling with the other parts of the rakes.

The planed heads were bored for the teeth with a single pod bit in a horizontal chuck. The square tooth stock was first turned, then tenoned, then dried in a small tight room with a wood stove in the center and last driven with a mallet into the head. Each process in the construction of the wood hand rake was slow and laborious. All the cutters and pod bits were forged, tempered and shaped in the rake shop.

A letter dated May 30, 1831 from Hebron, Connecticut asks for a load of Stedman rakes to be brought there to sell for 17 cts. a rake. "as the good rakes that are made here are sold for from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per dozen. I advise you not to fail of bringing a load to Hebron immediately and try the market." An account book of 1843 states, "commenced turning teeth at 50 cts.



## The Chronicle

Early American  
Industries Association, Inc.

The purpose of the association is to encourage the study and better understanding of early American industry, in the home, in the shop, on the farm, and on the sea, and especially to discover, identify, classify, preserve and exhibit obsolete tools, implements, utensils, instruments, vehicles, appliances and mechanical devices used by American craftsmen, farmers, housewives, mariners, professional men, and other workers.

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Communications regarding the contents of *The Chronicle* and back issues should be addressed to the Editors; suggestions for members to Joseph W. Rake; all other matters to the President. Address as here given.

### DUES

The annual dues are payable on January 1st and are \$5.00. The *Chronicle* is published quarterly and is sent to all members without additional charge. Printed on the press of the *Virginia Gazette*, founded 1736, Williamsburg, Virginia.

## DON'T DATE THE TOOL BY THE DATE OF THE BOOK

Lawrence B. Romaine

At a recent meeting of the Association, one of our members objected to the date on a tool in an exhibition, pointing out that he had a copy of Peter Nicholson's "Mechanics' Companion," printed in Philadelphia in 1845, which showed the identical implement.

The tool in question was properly dated 1811-1812. The director's data had been properly searched and the label was correct. Our member was intelligent and believed he was right; his copy of Mr. Nicholson's justly famous volume with excellent plates of tools of the various trades was dated Philadelphia 1845. His mistake was quite natural. He didn't realize that this 1845 edition was an American piracy of Mr. Nicholson's "Mechanic's Exercises," London, 1812. The plates and text had been copied exactly, except for a substitution of the New York building code for the London code in 1812! There is no publisher's statement that this 1845 volume, or its plates, were originally published in London in 1811-12.

Literary piracy flourished during this part of the 19th century, and any student of crafts and trades should be aware of this great American industry. The international copyright controversy followed and laws were passed to straighten out such questionable ethics. However, IF you are interested in dating craftsmen's tools, be sure not only of the publication date of your reference, but its original source. As a matter of fact, many implements and tools showed little change between 1812 and 1845, and the date of manufacture of an individual piece would have to depend on its provenience and local knowledge of its manufacture — NOT on a plate in any book.

## PROMOTION

Minor Wine Thomas, Jr., Vice President of the EAIA and former editor of our *Chronicle* has been appointed chief curator of Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village. In the newly-established position Mr. Thomas will have charge of the care and use of the Museum's historical collections and will also include general supervision over the museum's agricultural, power, transportation, communications, decorative arts, arts and crafts collections, the Library, and the crafts and reproduction programs.

Mr. Thomas was formerly director of Craft shops at Colonial Williamsburg before coming to Henry Ford Museum in April, 1956. His 18 years at Williamsburg included supervision of the archeological Laboratory and museum. He also was responsible for the acquisition and display of the arms collection there and supervised the cataloguing and display of early American hand tools.

Mr. Thomas has lectured at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Farmer's Museum at Cooperstown, N.Y., the University of Delaware, the Williamsburg Antiques Forum and the Henry Ford Museum's Antiques Lecture series. His subject included seventeenth and eighteenth century ceramics, household and kitchen utensils, tools and firearms.

## Old Salem

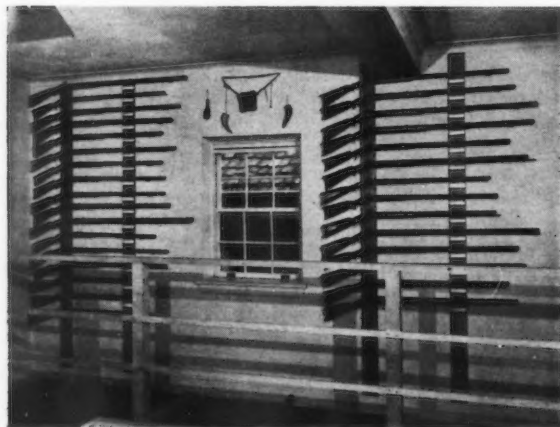
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*Fire Carrying Box — from the Wachovia Museum Collection.*

making equipment, along with his finished products, will be on display.

The fall meeting will begin on Thursday night, October 4, when members will register at the Robert E. Lee Hotel, fall meeting headquarters. The next day will include a general tour of Old Salem. Other events scheduled for Friday, will include lunch at Salem Tav-



*Salem Gun Collection — This is part of the Wachovia Museum gun collection*



*Amputating saw of the old days, instrument for bleeding patients, lancets for lancing boils, pleams for bleeding horses. The three cases shown are of tooled leather.*

ern featuring early American fare, and a visit to a local tobacco industry in the afternoon.

Saturday's calendar will include a visit to the Wachovia Historical Society Museum. An added attraction for this segment of the program will be a crafts demonstration by Cherokee Indians. On Saturday evening, members will see a tobacco barn firing in the early American manner. The meeting will end on Sunday morning with a Moravian Love Feast at Bethabara Church, and a general Whatsit session.



*Two of the most interesting instruments in the music collection of Old Salem's Wachovia Museum are the treble trombone, which was one of four trombones of varying types making up the Moravians' trombone choir, and the conch shell horn used by the night watchman and the market master. The latter summoned housewives to the weekly sale of fresh meats by blowing the conch.*

# Early American Industries

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*Wachovia Museum Extras — Miscellany articles to be seen in the Wachovia Museum includes these early Salem musical instruments; surgical instruments; and fire-carrying box.*

## THE PROGRAM

### FRIDAY

- 9:30 A. M. General Meeting  
Welcome — President, Old Salem  
Historical sketch of Salem  
Association announcements
- 10:30 A. M. Escorted tour of Old Salem
- 1:00 P. M. Lunch at Salem Tavern — Brunswick Stew
- 2:00 P. M. Tobacco Industry Tour
- 2:00 P. M. Meeting of Whatsit Committee only
- 6:00 P. M. Social Hour
- 7:30 P. M. Banquet and Program — Collegium Musicum Salem

### SATURDAY

- 9:30 A. M. Visit to Salem Tavern  
John Vogler House  
Wachovia Museum
- Note: Wachovia Museum houses the major portion of craft tools and implements exhibited by Old Salem. Also on this day, members of the Cherokee tribe will be demonstrating weapons making, woodwork, basketry, pottery and beadwork in the Museum.
- 12:30 P. M. Lunch and Business Meeting, then tool and implement discussion program  
Note: During the morning session, visitors will be asked to point out tools or implements which are of interest. Such designated items will be transferred during the lunch hour to the display for the discussion program. In addition to these especially requested items, there will be other tools and implements on display which can be inspected and talked about during this same meeting.
- 3:00 P. M. Directors Meeting  
"On your own" or tour of brick yard
- 6:00 P. M. Barbecue Supper on the farm and observe open fire tobacco cure

### SUNDAY

- 9:30 A. M. Love Feast at Bethabara Moravian Church
- 11:00 A. M. General Whatsit session

## WAYSIDE INN

We never cease to be highly pleased to learn of the restoration of houses of early American origin so that our present generation may have the opportunity to visit and learn from them. We have just received the following communication which we pass on to our readers.

William Clay Ford, president of the Wayside Inn at South Sudbury, Mass., today announced the election of six trustees of the National Trust for Historic Preservation to the seven-member board of trustees of the Wayside Inn.

One of the new trustees, Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, of Boston, Mass., and Boca Grande, Fla., has been elected president of the Wayside Inn for the coming year, succeeding Mr. Ford. Arthur J. Santry, Boston attorney, remains as a trustee and as counsel to the board. A special 10-member Wayside Inn Committee will be responsible for completing the restoration of the 274-year-old hostelry, which was partially destroyed by fire in December, 1955, and for continued administration of the Inn.

"With the election of these officials of the National Trust to the Wayside Inn board, this historic building will now have the benefit of the most expert advice in the field of restoration work," Mr. Ford said.

"A grant of \$500,000 made by the Ford Foundation shortly after the fire can now be applied to achieving the best possible restoration and to future maintenance."

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, with offices in Washington, D. C., was chartered by Congress in 1949 as a non-profit organization to promote the preservation of historic sites and buildings throughout the nation for public use.

Elected to the Wayside Inn board from the National Trust, besides Mrs. Crowninshield, are David E. Finley, chairman of the Trust, and Robert Woods Bliss, both of Washington, D. C.; H. Alexander Smith, Jr., of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Hermann G. Place, of New York City, and Ralph E. Carpenter, Jr., of Scarsdale, N. Y. John A. Saint, manager of the Inn, will continue to serve as clerk of the Wayside Inn corporation.

Serving as officers with Mrs. Crowninshield, president, will be Mrs. Place, as vice-president and secretary, and Mr. Carpenter, as treasurer. Mr. Carpenter also will be chairman of the special Wayside Inn Committee, to which Richard H. Howland, president of the National Trust, is the first of nine other members to be appointed.

The Inn, made famous by Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, was purchased in 1923 by the late Henry Ford, grandfather of William Clay Ford, who has been president of the Inn since 1952. Since the fire of 1955, the exterior of the building has been restored as Longfellow knew it.

The entire east wing, which escaped damage in the fire, recently has been reopened to provide refreshments and other facilities for visitors.

## Shelburne Museum

(Continued from Page 31)

Perhaps the most amazing exhibit in the new building is the "swivel or punt" gun, used by commercial duck hunters in America before there were restrictions on the sale of wild game. With this mammoth gun a market gunner would put out in his skiff in the morning, armed with his guns, spend the day on the water, drifting or sculling up to rafts of ducks, and return at night with several hundred ducks in his boat.

Market gunning is over, but duck shooting for sport is more popular today than it was 25 years ago. Hunters and bird shooters in particular will greatly enjoy studying this new exhibit and several others at the Shelburne Museum which will be opened to the public for the first time this season.

## Notes on the Rake

(Continued from Page 32)

per thousand. To tapering rake handles at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cts. a hundred. To splitting teeth at 18 cts. per thousand. The same book says, "Brought back a load of shad at \$6. per hundred." Another item says, "sold a shad for 18 cts." In the same days a man worked for 75 cts. a day. By 1893 prices of rakes to the outside markets had not changed, they read from 85 cts. per dozen for "Shads" to \$2.25 per for the Extra grade. These of course were HAY rakes. Later, lawn rakes brought more. But at this time a man worked for from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a day.

## REQUEST for INFORMATION

In the Collections of Colonial Williamsburg are two pieces that are pictured in this issue of the Chronicle of the Early American Industries Association. Recently there has been considerable conjecture as to what the pieces actually are. Identification has centered into two categories. Some persons have maintained that the two implements are Swingling Knives used in Flax Breaking while others, equally convinced of their identification, and pointing out that the blade or edges of the implements show absolutely no wear, say they are bed smoothers for feather beds. The picture marked 600 has been temporarily catalogued as a bed smoother, of American Manufacture, and of the 18th Century type. It is made of maple with a square maple blade, and a projecting rounded handle which has been bored for hanging. Its overall length is  $32\frac{1}{4}$  inches, the width is 5 inches and the thickness is 1 inch. The second item illustrated has also been catalogued as a bed smoother. The edges or blades of both items do not show any dents or appreciable wear. The editors of the Chronicle would be pleased to have the assistance of the membership of the Early American Industries Association in identifying these objects. The Information received by the editors will be passed on to Colonial Williamsburg.

